AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AGITATE!
EDUCATE!
ORGANIZE!

CHILD EXPLOITERS USE OLD SCARECROW

Des Moines, Iowa, Jan. 17.—In transmitting the federal child labor amendment to the state legislature, Governor Kendall ridiculed the claim that this proposition is "revolutionary and socialistic."

"Under a familiar objection interposed against all enlightened reforms by the cupidity and avarice which sanctifies money at the sacrifice of men," the governor said.

"The power sought to be conferred upon congress is no different either in nature or extent from that at present possessed by the legislatures of the states themselves. Many states, among them our own, have exercised it. It is not conceivable that, if granted the authority, congress will enact a statute disturbing the salutary conditions which prevail in Iowa.

"Some states, however, notably those in the extreme south, have declined to measure the interests of humanity against the accumulation of money, and have refused to establish any limitations upon the sordid greed of unscrupulous employers. From early morning until late evening, without holidays for recreation, little people of tender years—the pride of the present and the hope of the future—are sentenced to a slavish labor which dwarfs the body, stunts the mind and stupifies the spirit.

"It is to correct such a deplorable situation as this, and to conserve the health, promote the happiness and assure the education of the nation's youth, that this amendment to the constitution is demanded by the philanthropic impulse of the age."

SEAMEN PAY HEAVILY FOR UNION DESERTION

Washington, Jan. 17.—"Dreaming never produced anything but a real vacation that it was all it was cracked up to be," declared Andrew Furuseth, president of the International Seamen's union, in an appeal to non-union seamen to start the new year by returning to the trade union fold.

"To non-union men, who are helping the shipowners to take away all that we gained in a healthier day—when we did not expect things to come to us without effort—you, when you wake up, will find that you have slept with your door open and that you have been robbed not only of all savings, but of your clothes," said President Furuseth.

"You had $85 to $90 in wages; you alone know what you receive now. You were paid overtime for overtime work; you are still working the overtime, and often more than ever, but the pay is gone.

"You were deprived of your rights under the law the union was there to advise you and to protect you.

"You are compelled to accept a grade book, the purpose of which is to blacklist you, when you protest you are shown the door and told there is no more employment for you.

"You followed the Jack-o'-lantern light through the wilderness into the swamp. You have hitched to the wagon of the I. W. W., the Nellie Bly outfit, the Mariners' relief, the Marine pak, the Carthage outfit and you know how many more —all promising the same thing—something that was to come without effort and without price. You have found it just like any mirage; you have found it was not water, but sand. Will you not now, in this new year, look at the facts as they are?"

ORGANIZED PAINTERS STAGE ART EXHIBIT

Chicago, Jan. 17.—To show that workers have a culture, as well as a material side, Painters' union No. 194 will stage a decorative art exhibit at their hall in this city. Prizes, based on a vote of the public, will be awarded for the three best pictures.

SCHOOL LAW FAVORED

Washington, Jan. 17.—The Capper compulsory school attendance bill has been favorably reported by a house committee. The measure provides that all children in the District of Columbia between the ages of 7 and 16 years must attend school, except that children who are 14 years old, and who have completed the eighth grade, may obtain permission to work.

PRINTERS RAISE WAGES

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 17.—Wages of compositors employed on the Journal, the Sentinel and the Evening Wisconsin have raised to $1.02½ an hour for day work and $1.12½ for night work. The old scale was $1.12 cents and $1.05½. The publishers asked for decreases.

The parties were deadlocked in an arbitration board and they agreed on Rev. F. J. Haas of the St. Francis seminary, who wrote the award.

The principle point by quoting from Editor and Publisher, issue of May 17, 1924, that compared the drop in circulation of over 10,000, only 16.9 per cent of the publisher's sales dollar is allotted to wages in the mechanical department. The arbitrator said that if the printers' full demand were agreed to this would amount to but less than an additional 1 per cent of the production cost, and that the $2 increase which he awarded, which was one-fourth of the printers' demand, was justified, in view of the low scale and an increased business revival.

Senator Walsh Scores Foes Of Child Labor Ban

Washington, Jan. 17.—In a speech in defense of the federal child labor amendment, Senator Walsh of Montana declared on the floor of the senate that opposition of the National Association of Manufacturers "is sordidly and sickeningly selfish." The senator is a member of the judiciary committee that reported the child labor amendment.

The manufacturers' association has issued a pamphlet against the amendment, which was prepared by its attorney, James A. Emery. Referring to this document, Senator Walsh said:

"Both that association and its counsel came into unenviable prominence through the investigation of the 'insidious lobby,' conducted by the judiciary committee of the senate in the year 1913. It was established by correspondence of which the committee became possessed that the unspeakable Mulhall had operated for a number of years about Washington as the paid lobbyist for that organization under the direction of Emery, the activities of the pair taking a wide range, but centering in an effort to defeat legislation in which organized labor was interested, legislation which afterwards received the sanction of congress and the president in what is known as the Clayton law."

Pointing to efforts of the manufacturers' association to enlist the support of farmers, Senator Walsh called attention to the activities of Tyne David Clark of Charlotte, N. C., "who instigated the suits in which the federal child labor and minimum wage laws were declared unconstitutional by the United States supreme court. Clark is editor of the Southern Textile Bulletin, and is on record as saying: "Ever since the amendment passed (congress) we have been laying the groundwork for the situation that is now rapidly developing." Clark and his associates, Senator Walsh said, are distributing literature to the farmer "as a part of that groundwork."

The Montana senator, who is conceded to be one of the best constitutional lawyers in the country, riddled the claim of amendment opponents who insist that congress will stop all child labor on the farms and will control education.

Referring to the control-of-education claim, Senator Walsh said that this "originated with some one who knew better, to excite the fears of some undiscriminating mind."

"I venture the assertion that the amendment affords no ground for even serious argument that it may touch scope or that any self-respecting lawyer will ever sound before a court to contend that it does, assuming that congress should ever conclude that it was, by the amendment, vested with any such power."

Answering the fear that it is dangerous to give congress the power to regulate child labor, Senator Walsh pointed out that the states now have that power. He also showed that congress has unlimited power to do other things, but has never taken advantage of this power.

"What are the facts about congress exercising all the power vested in it? It is clothed with the power of taxation, and John Marshall justly declared that the power to tax is the power to destroy. Has congress exercised even in war times the fullness of its power to tax? No one doubts its power to take over all the railroads of the country, at least the interstate lines, but up to the present time, except to meet the exigencies of war, it has exhibited no purpose to do so.

"The power to regulate commerce covers an enormous field into which the federal authority has entered only to a limited extent.

"Under the treaty-making power, I maintain, though there are varying views on the subject, the president and the senate might deliver over Maine, Michigan or Montana to the dominion of Canada. If power is to be withheld from the government because conceivably it might be abused, anarchy must ensue.

"I have heretofore pointed out that the power to enact child labor laws never having been issued by the legislatures of the states by which it is enjoyed in full measure, none of them having passed any law held to be violative of the liberty of the citizen, what reason can be assigned for believing that congress will act with less judgment or discretion?

"If the power is to be conferred on congress at all, what reason can be assigned for declining to accord to it the same power with which the state legislatures are invested by their state constitutions respectively?

"Now most state legislatures are not only invested with the power to limit, regulate and prohibit the labor of persons under the age of 18, but most of them have actually enacted laws applicable to persons up to that age, preventing their employment in certain occupations, or limiting the time with which they may be kept employed, sometimes with the restraint extending to both sexes, sometimes only to girls.

"Inquire with much deference of the clergymen who have been induced to enlist in the campaign against the amendment whether they would like to see repealed the state laws which forbid girls under 18 from running around the streets at night as messengers, or to see them amended so as to fix the age limit at 16 or 14? Those states which have failed to see the state constitutions amended so that it would be beyond the power of the state legislatures to prohibit such employment of girls even in the crowded cities?"

LEATHER WORKERS PLAN ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 17.—The United Leather Workers' International union has launched an organizing campaign among workers in the harness and saddlery industry, travelers' goods and leather novelties and the tannery industry.

In a spirited appeal to these non-union workers, officers of this international say:

"The greatest leader the world ever knew once said: 'A house divided against itself can not stand.' This means, in modern language, 'The workers in any given industry must be united in one grand union to get good wages or fall a prey to organized employes.'

"What is the union? Most people seem to think that it is a separate body of a superstructure apart from mortal man. The fact is, the union is simply you and I. All of us make the union. We are the union and make it just what it is and what it stands for.

"Get this fact: No wage earners in any industry are getting good wages today unless they are organized. No wage earners will get good wages unless they organize."

Officers of this international are now assisting the organization of trade unionists in other crafts and callings when their attention is called to this organizing campaign.

The union recently secured a notable decision in the United States supreme court in which it established value to the entire trade union movement. The court set aside an injunction against St. Louis striking leather workers who were charged with interfering with interstate commerce because they attempted to enforce improved working conditions. The employers held that the strike made it impossible for them to fill their orders, and that this was an interference with interstate commerce.

The union carried the case to the highest court, which held that commodities do not enter interstate commerce until they are actually on the cars.

If the leather workers accepted the terms of the lower court, every strike could be enjoined on the ground that shipments in interstate commerce are interfered with.

RAIL BOARD UPHELD

Chicago, Jan. 17.—For the second time Federal Judge Wilkerson, who issued the Daugherty injunction against striking shopmen, has ruled that the railroad labor board can compel representatives of organized labor to appear before it and testify.

The court made this decision in the case of a general chairman who refused to appear before the board. The ruling is identical with a decision against President Robertson of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, who declined to appear before the board.

The workers' representatives declare the board is partial to the railroads. They will appeal the Wilkerson decision.

PREPARE FOR INCOME TAX

Washington, Jan. 17.—All single persons with an income of $1,000 and over last year, and all married persons with an income of $2,500 and over last year must file their returns with the collector of internal revenue of their district not later than March 15 next.

The income tax for the year 1924 has been reduced 25 per cent on "earned incomes" for married persons.

The return, accompanied by at least one-fourth of the amount of tax due, must be filed with the collector of internal revenue for the district in which the taxpayer has his legal residence or has his principal place of business.

MINERS URGE SOCIAL LAWS

Springfield, Ill., Jan. 17.—Officials of the United Mine Workers in this state are circularizing locals in behalf of the legislative program of the state federation of labor. This includes an injunction limitation bill, trial by jury in criminal contempt cases, strengthening the workmen's compensation act and a women's eight-hour bill.

The miners are especially interested in the proposal that state institutions use Illinois coal.

POSTAL MEN'S LIVING WAGE IS NOT RELATED TO PROFITS

Washington, Jan. 17.—In a few words, Senator Smith of South Carolina demolished the claim that wages of postal employes should be based on the department's income.

In discussing the wage increase for these workers, the senator said the question "is not as to whether the department or the post office department are profitable or are not profitable."

"Are these employes properly compensated? Ninety per cent of this body said they are not. Now what has an increase in revenue got to do with the adequate compensation of the men? Do not let us put the cart before the horse and then go in the wrong direction. Let us pay these men wages to which they are justly entitled and to which we overwhelmingly said they were entitled.

"We did not consider, when we originally passed this bill, the question of raising additional revenue. At that time the question was merely whether or not these employes were properly compensated."

Senator Smith insisted that the employes should be assured a living wage. This, he said, is of first importance. Then, if it is found that those who receive the service of the department are not paying their adequate share, rates should be increased.

DEADLY TUNNEL WORK CALLS FOR LESS HOURS

New York, Jan. 17.—Organized compressed air workers have failed in their negotiations with city officials for construction of the new subway to be built under the East river. These unionists, known as "sand hogs," declare that the present 8 hour day, long and intense sufferings is at an end, and if they fail to secure relief from the state legislature, now in session, they will refuse to work on the tunnel.

According to the union, almost 50 per cent of their members employed on the last tunnel job were stricken with "bends." Several died because of the excruciating pains.

The unionists point out that that tunnel job is the last one in this country since 1921 where men laboring under compressed air have been forced to work excessively long hours. Almost daily the 8 hour law has been attacked by "bends" during the 14 months of tunnel construction. The municipal research figures show 499 cases of "bends," and the other 300 cases were diagnosed as "muscular rheumatism" by hospital attendants (not physicians) employed by the tunnel contractors.

The medical attacks in which these cases were treated were taxed beyond their capacity, and the afflicted workers had to be taken to Bellevue hospital, far below the bottom of the river, to get the necessary air pressure for treatment.

ARBITRATION PACT ENDS SHORT STRIKE

Chicago, Jan. 17.—A one-day's strike of coal teamsters ended after employers agreed to arbitrate wage demands. The unionists modified their original demand and suspended work when they were refused an increase of 10 cents an hour. About 2,500 organized teamsters were involved. Their contract expired on December 31, and they operated for nearly two weeks in the hope of reaching a settlement without striking.

WAGE LAW HELD UNVALID

Tulsa, Okla., Jan. 17.—Another wage law has been smashed, this time the Oklahoma act compelling contractors to pay the current wage rate in the locality where the project is under way.

The federal court here has ruled that this act is unconstitutional.

WANT HIGHER COMPENSATION

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17.—Organized labor is preparing to meet strong opposition in the legislature in an effort to increase compensation rates. The insurance companies have joined with the employers in a fight to retain the present inadequate awards for compensation, medical attention and hospital bills.

P. O. TERROR POLICY WOULD COW WORKERS

Washington, Jan. 17.—The "era of good feeling" in the postal service, created by Will Hays, when postmaster-general, has been succeeded by the dark days of Burlesonism, according to Thos. F. Flaherty, secretary of the National Federation of Post Office Clerks, in a public statement.

In various sections of the country postal employes are denied sick leave, the eight-hour law is ignored, and a general speeding up and terroristic policy inaugurated.

"Apparently not satisfied with having won its fight for a low-wage policy when the president's veto of the postal salary bill was sustained, the post office department is nullifying protective laws and instituting a veritable reign of terror in the service," said Mr. Flaherty. "The morale of the postal workers is low and further demoralization is in sight.

"Men who have been active in the recent wage campaign have been third-degreed and coerced. Several have been dismissed because of their activity.

"Postal workers, largely by their energy and devotion to duty, have built up a $33,000,000 deficit in three years. In the face of this fine record they are subjected to a constant urge to greater speed and more production by unsympathetic administrators."

Mr. Flaherty says a speed-up system has been installed in Cincinnati, post office inspectors from concealed overhead lookouts, maintain a constant espionage upon these workers to force their acceptance of the sweating system.

In New York the eight-hour day has been abandoned and overtime imposed, in plain violation of law.

STATE RIGHTS SET ASIDE

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 17.—State legislators are asking how they can give cities the right to control street car companies without having some federal judge invalidate the act.

The Minnesota legislature empowered a commission to set rates. Street car companies favored the plan, but the unions opposed the Duluth street car company's plea for rate increases and now a federal judge practically annuls the law.

The street car companies and their backers, however, howl for state rights when they discuss the federal child labor amendment.

UNION SELLS ORANGES

Indianapolis, Jan. 17.—The citrus fruit crop of the Brotherhood of Carpenters' home at Lakeland, Fla., will amount to 35,000 boxes of oranges, tangerines and grapefruit, President Hutcheson suggests that brotherhood locals throughout the country buy this fruit. The price is $3 a box at Lakeland. The revenue will be turned into the treasury of the home.

WHY CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT IS OPPOSED

At every turn in the road the sordid nature of the organized opposition to the child labor amendment is revoltingly made manifest. Here and there are some conservative minds, wedded to the past, regardless of the march of events and the revolution in industry, find themselves unable to accept the amendment, but the driving force behind the opposition is the desire to exploit the children of the nation.
—Senator Walsh of Montana, one of the nation's leading constitutional lawyers.

OPTIMISTIC RUBBISH STOPS CLEAR THOUGHT

New York, Jan. 17.—In a first-page article that could be read with profit by every organized worker, The Annalist, financial newspaper, calls on business men "to keep their feet on the ground."

"There is evidence that a good many mental shelves are cluttered with optimistic rubbish which ought to be cleared out," the editor says.

Business men are urged to avoid "what experts in industrial psychology call 'day-dreaming'—the attempt to lose one's self in a fictitious, imaginative state, and which never will gow well for one's desires."

The Annalist called attention to a statement issued last August that it was folly for business men to build on the $6,000,000,000 increase the farmers received, through the advance in the price of wheat, "because the factory workers had not had three times as much increase in purchasing power in the preceding four months."

"That is why trade has declined more in the industrial sections of the country than it has gone up in the agricultural," The optimism which would see only the farmers' gains, ignoring the greater loss in factory wages, is like saying that a man's bankbook that current inventory taking ought to make an end of.

"Let business men keep away its book of incantations and devote itself instead to sound and scientific navigation."

The Annalist says that the 10 per cent wage reduction in Fall River textile mills has not increased the employment "and the probable spread of these reductions to Rhode Island and Philadelphia in the near future to increase purchasing power."

TROUBLE FOR DIAL LOOMS; HE UPHELD POSTAL VETO

Washington, Jan. 17.—According to current comment Senator Dial of South Carolina, who will take his seat March 4, will have his troubles to secure senate approval if the president appoints him to the interstate commerce commission.

Dial was the one Democrat who voted to uphold the veto of the postal bill by his party and praised the president as a better Democrat than most of the Democrats. Senate Democrats are enraged and it is stated they have informed the White House of their intention to see that "the South Carolina goose duck" is appointed to any position.

No indications are that the postal employes will at least have the consolation of seeing the one who defeated them turned back to the Democratic home a political outcast and jobless.

MUST PAY FOR GUARDS

London England, Jan. 17.—The British house of lords has voted that a coal mine company that asked for police protection during the 1921 strike must pay for that privilege, and has given judgment against the firm in the sum of $1,000,000.

Trade unionists point out that this action by Britain's highest legislative body may result in employers there importing police for the purpose of garrisoning their pits and work shops during strike times.

WILL FIGHT PAY CUTS

Fall River, Mass., Jan. 17.—Local affiliates of the United Textile Workers have announced a call to resist a 10 per cent wage cut, announced by the Fall River cotton manufacturers' association. The unionists say that in some mills the reduction would be 22½ per cent.

These workers have repeatedly declared that still machinery in the city is out of date, and that the mill managements use other obsolete production methods.

CHILD LABOR BAN WINS IN CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Calif., Jan. 17.—The state legislature ignored the hysterical campaign against the federal child labor amendment, and passed that measure by an overwhelming vote.

In the senate there were only 3 votes in opposition and 36 in favor of ratification. In the assembly the vote was 69 for and 9 against.

California is the second state that has favored the amendment, the other being Arkansas. Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina legislatures opposed the amendment. Legislators in the latter state solemnly declared that the amendment would foment a revolution by children and destroy our civilization. The same hysteria was used in Massachusetts, where the amendment was rejected by a popular referendum intended to "advise" the legislature.

UNIONS ARE ALERT TO COAL BARONS' PLOT

Charleston, W. Va., Jan. 17.—Anti-union force of this state are preparing the legislative ground for strikes illegal, and would declare contracts void that are "against public policy." A later provision would permit corporation-controlled judges to rule that a labor agreement is against public policy.

The trickiest proposal, however, would make it unlawful for miners to receive their check-off system of collecting dues, while protecting the coal companies in using the check-off on bills from their employes who are forced to patronize company stores and company doctors, and live in company houses.

The United Mine Workers are making heroic efforts to care for miners and their families who are evicted from company houses because miners refuse to desert the union. The tents furnished these families by the union shelter them in a way from wintry blasts, and the union is appealing to organized labor and sympathizers to contribute money and clothing that the lives of helpless children may be saved.

Will C. Thompson, secretary of mine workers' district No. 17, whose address is box 1332, Charleston, W. Va., is authorized to receive funds in behalf of the miners.

CO-OP. HOUSING PLAN HAS REDUCED RENTS

New York, Jan. 17.—Tenant members of the Bedford-Barrow co-operative apartments pay a monthly rental of $8.75 which total paid by each tenant member. The balance is either interest, returned at the end of the year, or payment toward the retirement of mortgages, which is credited to capital stock account.

"These co-operators not only get reduced rent, but are organizing the co-operative buying of milk, ice, apples and other perishable fruits, and cord wood for their fireplaces," the Co-Operative league says.

The wood is cut to fit up a kitchen in the basement where food may be prepared and sent hot to the apartments, a playground on the roof for the children, a carpenter shop in the basement for the men who use the tools, and a library, reading room, magazine clubs and other co-operative features. This association is planning its second housing development."

STOCK TO WORKERS MAY NOT SUCCEED

New York, Jan. 17.—During the coming year railroads will make an extra effort, it is said, to sell common stock to employes.

Railroad managers, however, are not interested as to the value of the plan, according to statements printed in a local newspaper by "one of the heads of a large eastern system."

"There is still a question in my mind," this unnamed executive said, "about the advisability of selling common stock to employes. It will work out very well if the stock goes up, but should it decline, there is a chance that the employes will take the attitude that we have 'loaded' them up with a lot of stock that is worthless, to detriment to the morale of our working force, which we want, if possible, to avoid."

ANTI-UNION BOSSES "PROTECT" THE HOME

Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 17.—The national association of manufacturers has donned the robe of virtue in the campaign of misrepresentation against the federal child labor amendment.

David Hanly, legislative chairman of the association of labor, says that the association has been transferred into the "citizens' committee to protect the home."

The manufacturers are also opposing compensation of workers and other social legislation.

ALASKA RAIL MEN WIN

Seattle, Jan. 17.—A wage increase that averages $30 a month for railroad brotherhood men on the government-owned Alaska railroad is announced by M. P. Reynolds of the city, vice president of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors.

The railroad is not under jurisdiction of the railroad labor board, and negotiations were conducted with Secretary of the Interior Work. The railroad runs from Seward to Fairbanks including branches, it is 656 miles long.

U. S. WORKERS LEAD IN LIVING STANDARDS

London, England, Jan. 17.—"The American worker, in the main, is able to live properly and decently on what he receives in wages, in contrast to the dull drudgery and semi-starvation of most of the workers of England."

The above is one of A. B. Swales' "Impressions of America," printed in the Labor Press Service, which is issued jointly by the British Trades Union Congress and the Labor party.

Mr. Swales was a fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress to the recent El Paso convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"The American workers are prepared for any attack on their wage rates," he said, "and these attempts will be met with stubborn resistance. British workers should be alert and watch developments in America. We must be ready and prepared to support our fellow workers across the Atlantic.

"Any mention of the American trade union movement would be incomplete without reference to the great loss that the movement has sustained by the death of the leader, Mr. Samuel Gompers.

"Mr. Gompers has suffered criticism from many quarters, but whatever criticism has been levelled at him, credit is due to him for the work that he has done in the last 44 years in building up the American Federation.

"The immensity of this task can be imagined by a look at the map of the U. S. A., a land portion of continental dimensions, inhabited by many races of different temperaments and different nationalities, scattered across a great area and difficult to make contact with."

MANY TRADE UNIONS BUY OFFICE HOMES

Washington, Jan. 17.—By the purchase of a large residence for office purposes at Indianapolis, the International Typographical union has joined the increasing number of international organizations that have adopted this policy.

With the A. F. of L. building at Washington, and the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress building at Ottawa, Canada, the following international affiliates of the A. F. of L. own their headquarters:

Machinists, Locomotive Firemen, Firemen's Home, Tenn.; Railway Clerks, Cincinnati; Coopers, Quincy, Mass.; Blacksmiths, Chicago; Bakery Workers, Chicago; Brewery Workers, Milwaukee; Molders, Cincinnati; Street Car Men, Detroit; Boiler Makers, Kansas City, Kan.; Steel Workers, Pittsburgh; Carpenters, Indianapolis; Ladies' Garment Workers, New York; Painters, Lafayette, Ind.; Plumbers, Chicago; Lathers, Cleveland; Printers, Indianapolis.

ANTI-UNION CLAIM EXPOSED BY STRIKERS

New York, Jan. 17.—Hosiery workers employed at the Julius Kayser mill, Brooklyn, struck for higher wages when they joined the union, and other employes went on strike because of this victimization.

The mill management boasts that it makes no difference whether employes are organized or unorganized. Hosiery workers have discovered that this talk may sound well at banquets or in public speeches, but they face a different condition in everyday life.

At the request of the company Supreme Justice Mullan of Brooklyn enjoined the strikers from committing all manner of violence. There was no proof that the strikers did commit violence. The court acknowledged that "it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine the truth of the conflicting claims, but he issued the injunction, probably on the theory that it is customary to enjoin workingmen on strike.

The strikers have asked the court if he will permit them to picket the plant.

MACHINISTS OPPOSE LABOR INJUNCTION

Washington, Jan. 17.—By a referendum vote of 14,600 to 1,000 members of the International Association of Machinists have declared against the labor injunction.

Officers of the international say that the 221 votes can be accounted for by the confusion in the minds associated with their gigantic referendum ballot, which contained 57 proposals. The vote is an answer to those who claim opposition to the labor injunction is confined to the "leaders" of organized labor.

OPPOSE CONVICT LABOR

Jefferson City, Mo., Jan. 17.—At a meeting of organized industrial and trades unions here under the auspices of the Missouri state federation of labor, the governor was asked to call a conference to discuss the evils of convict labor.

The workers declare that this system has developed into scandalous proportions in Missouri, and they are asking citizens to aid them in abolishing this wrong.

NASH MOTOR PROFITS LARGE

New York, Jan. 17.—The Nash motors company reports a profit last year of $3,250,541 after preferred dividends and other charges were met. Stockholders have been voted an extra dividend of $2.50 on each share of common stock.